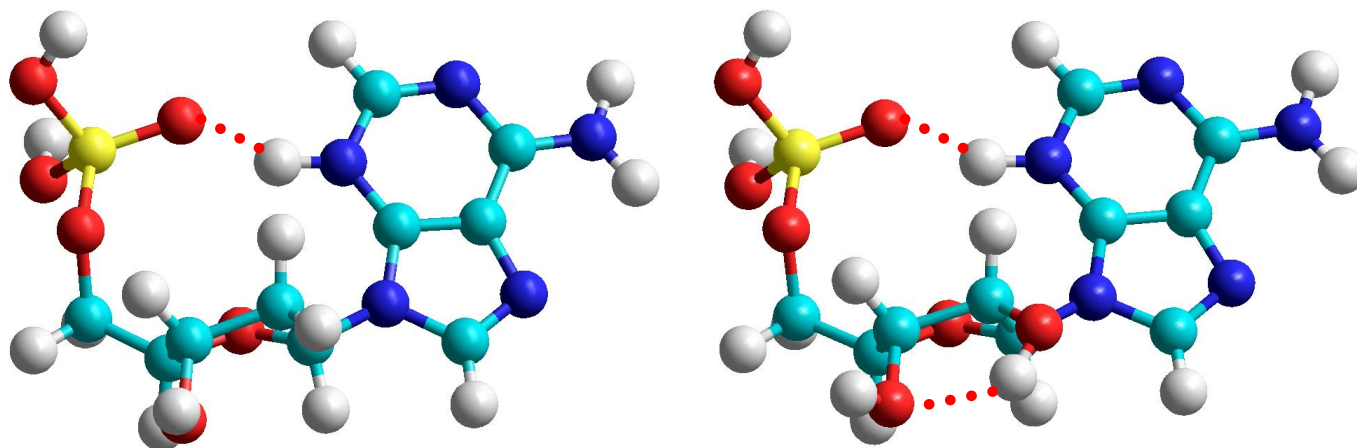


Gas-Phase Conformations and Energetics of Protonated 2'-Deoxyadenosine-5'-Monophosphate and Adenosine-5'-Monophosphate: IRMPD Action Spectroscopy and Theoretical Studies



Ranran Wu,[†] Y.-w. Nei,[†] Chenchen He,[†] Lucas Hamlow,[†]
Giel Berden,[‡] Jos Oomens^{‡§} and M. T. Rodgers[†]

[†]Department of Chemistry, Wayne State University, Detroit, MI

[‡]Institute for Molecular and Materials, Radboud University Nijmegen,
FELIX Facility, The Netherlands

[§]van't Hoff Institute for Molecular Sciences,
University of Amsterdam, The Netherlands

Introduction

➤ Importance of adenine nucleotides:

- **Adenine**: high photostability, preserves genetic information
- **ADP, ATP**: activate enzymatic transformations
- **cAMP**: control the actions of peptide hormones
- **NAD, FAD**: induce redox reactions

➤ Effects of protonation:

- **A⁺.C** and **A⁺.G** base pairs
- Isolated adenine: **N1**, most favorable protonation site
- Adenine nucleosides: **N3**, allows **syn orientation** of adenine, and forms **N3H⁺...O5'** hydrogen-bonding interaction.
- **Protonation at N3**: adenine nucleobase flipping.
- Sugar moiety changes the protonation preferences.

Knowles, J. R. *Annu. Rev. Biochem.* **1989**, 58, 195.

Crespo-Hernandez, C. E.; Cohen, B.; Hare, P. M.; Kohler, B. *Chem. Rev.* **2004**, 104, 1977.

Dodge-Kafka, K. L.; Kapiloff, M. S. *Eur. J. Cell Biol.* **2006**, 85, 593.

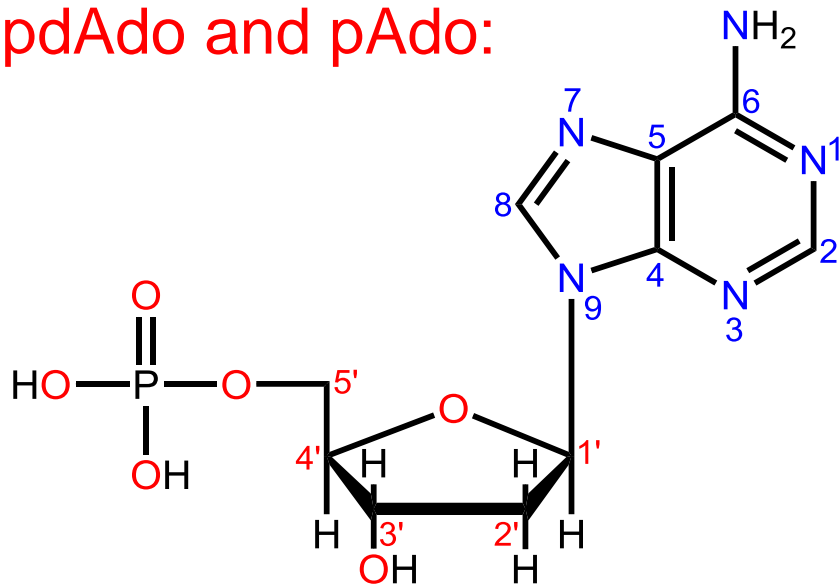
Belenky, P.; Bogan, K. L.; Brenner, C. *Trends Biochem. Sci.* **2007**, 32, 12.

Russo, N.; Toscano, M.; Grand, A.; Jolibis, F. *J. Comput. Chem.* **1998**, 9, 989.

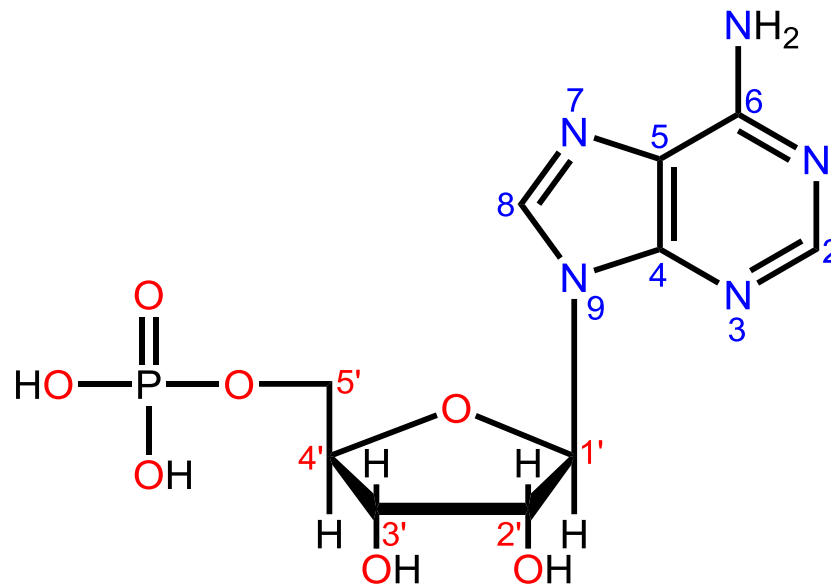
Wu, R. R.; Yang, B.; Berden, G.; Oomens, J.; Rodgers, M. T. *J. Phys. Chem. B* **2015**, 119, 2795.

Introduction

➤ pdAdo and pAdo:



2'-deoxyadenosine-5'-monophosphate



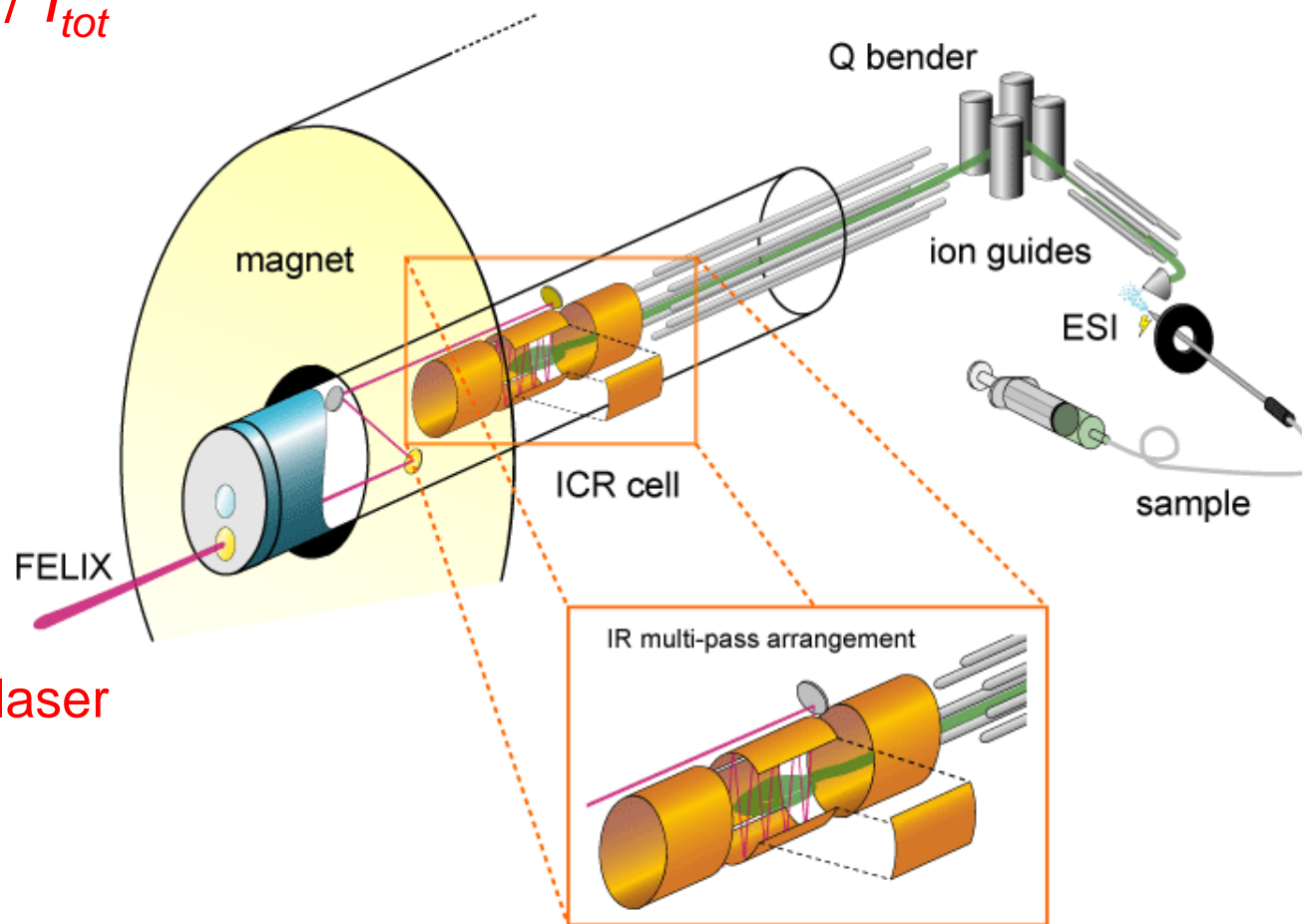
adenosine-5'-monophosphate

- **Gas-phase conformations** and **energetics** of protonated form of pdAdo and pAdo, $[\text{pdAdo}+\text{H}]^+$ and $[\text{pAdo}+\text{H}]^+$
- **Smallest unit of DNA and RNA nucleotides**: readily provides insight of the effects of protonation on larger nucleotide chains: **nucleobase orientation**, **sugar puckering**
- Comparison to previous parallel study of **protonated adenine nucleosides**, elucidate effects of the phosphate moiety

IRMPD Spectroscopy

$$\text{IRMPD Yield} = \sum I_P / I_{\text{tot}}$$

$$I_{\text{tot}} = (I_R + \sum I_P)$$



free electron or OPO laser

ESI solution conditions:

pdAdo, pAdo: ~0.1–0.5mM

HCl: ~1.0–3.0 mM

MeOH:H₂O: 50%:50%

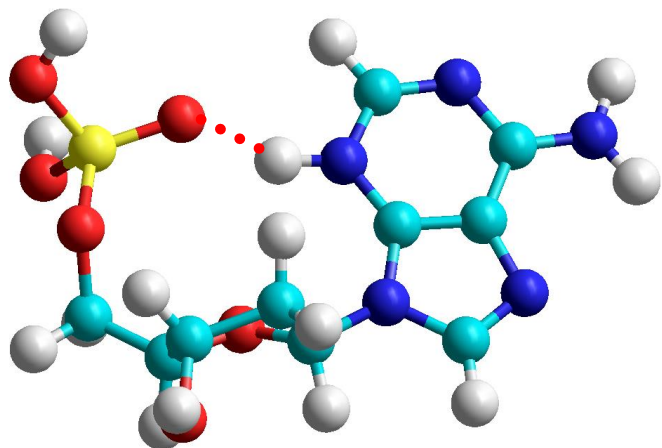
Theoretical Methods

- Simulated annealing (Amber 2, 300 cycles at 1000 K)
 - ⇒ Candidate structures for higher level optimization.

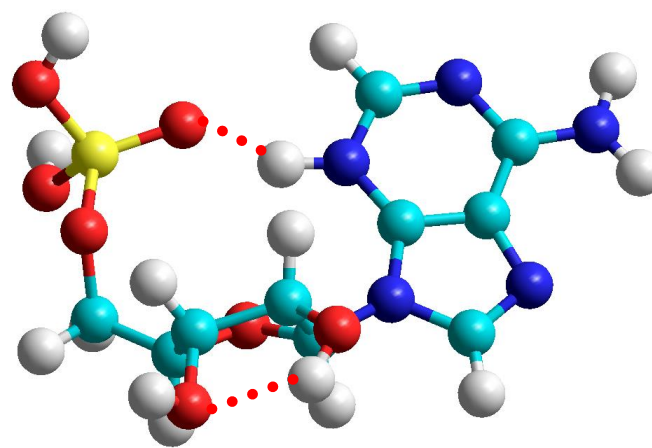
- Gaussian 09, DFT
 - Optimization and vibrational frequency analyses:
 - B3LYP/6-311+G(d,p)
 - ⇒ Low-energy conformations
 - ⇒ Molecular parameters
(vibrational frequencies, intensities, rotational constants)
 - ⇒ IR absorption spectrum

 - Single point energies:
 - B3LYP/6-311+G(2d,2p), MP2(full)/6-311+G(d,p)
 - ⇒ Energetics/Relative stabilities

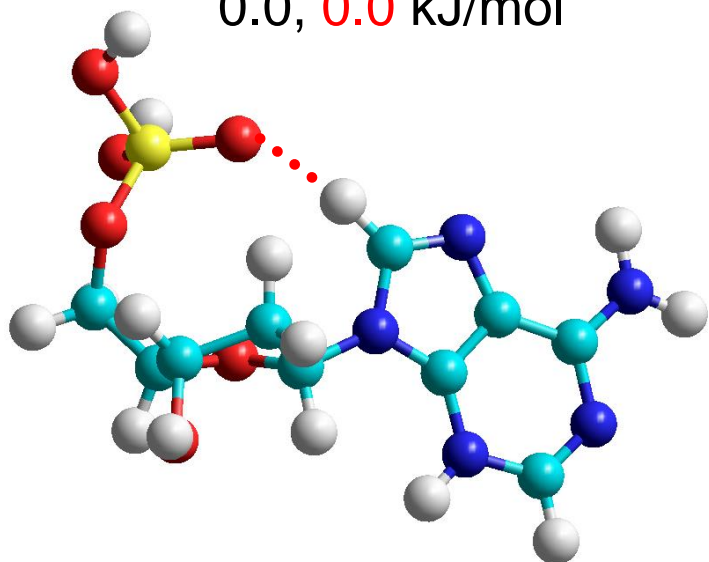
Structures of [pdAdo+H]⁺ vs. [pAdo+H]⁺: N3



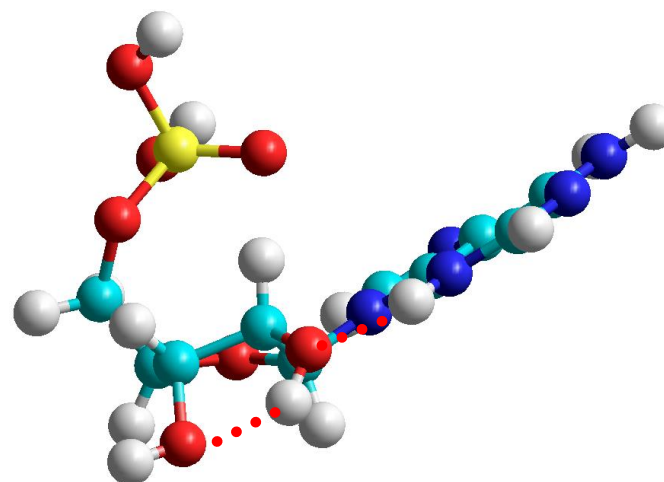
[pdAdo+H]⁺, N3, syn, C2'-endo
0.0, 0.0 kJ/mol



[pAdo+H]⁺, N3, syn, C2'-endo
0.0, 0.0 kJ/mol

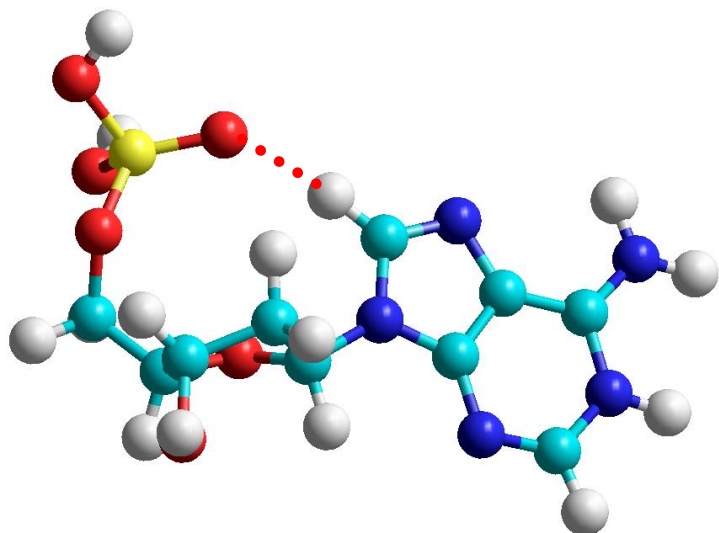


[pdAdo+H]⁺, N3, anti, C2'-endo
42.6, 45.7 kJ/mol

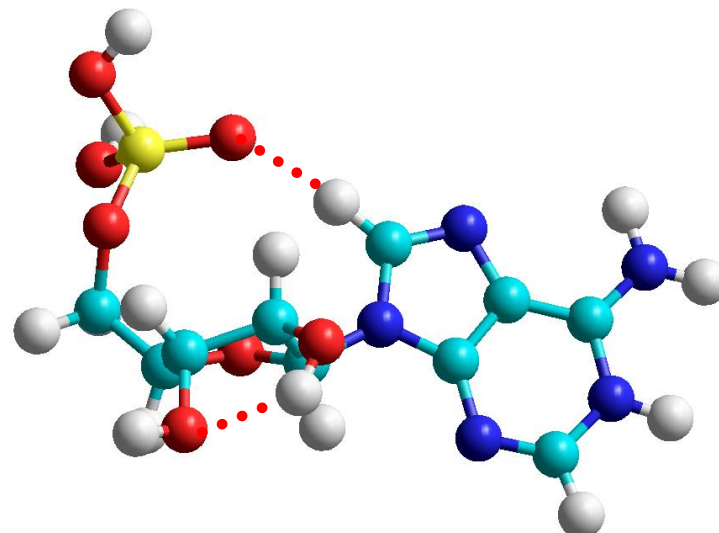


[pAdo+H]⁺, N3, anti, C2'-endo
25.3, 12.8 kJ/mol

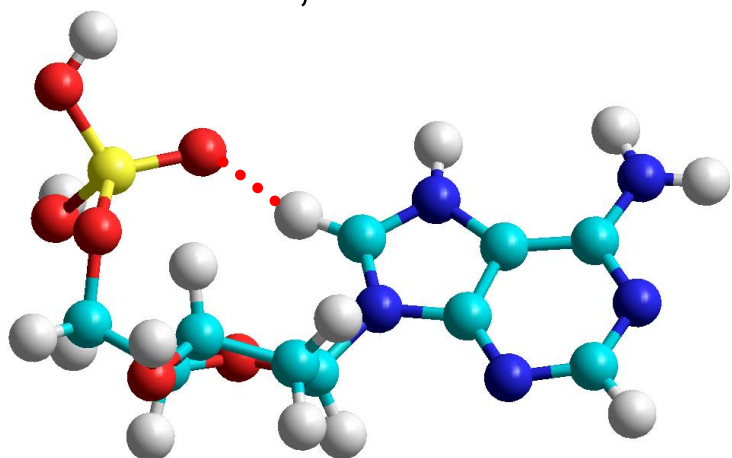
Structures of [pdAdo+H]⁺ vs. [pAdo+H]⁺: N1 and N7



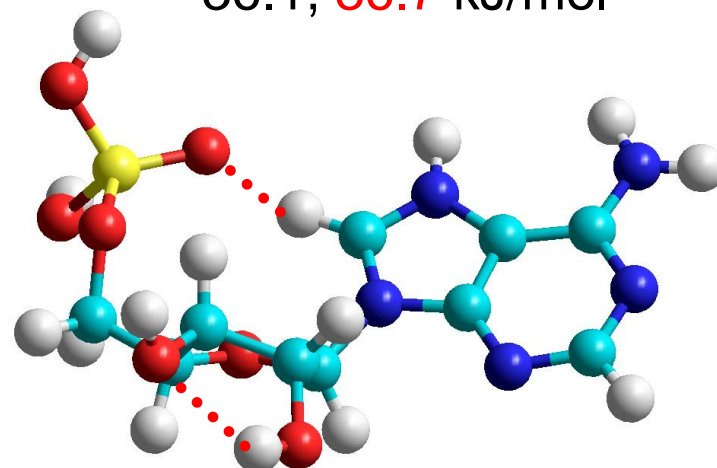
[pdAdo+H]⁺, N1, anti, C2'-endo
37.2, 38.7 kJ/mol



[pAdo+H]⁺, N1, anti, C2'-endo
36.1, 36.7 kJ/mol

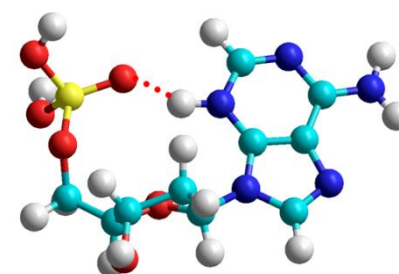
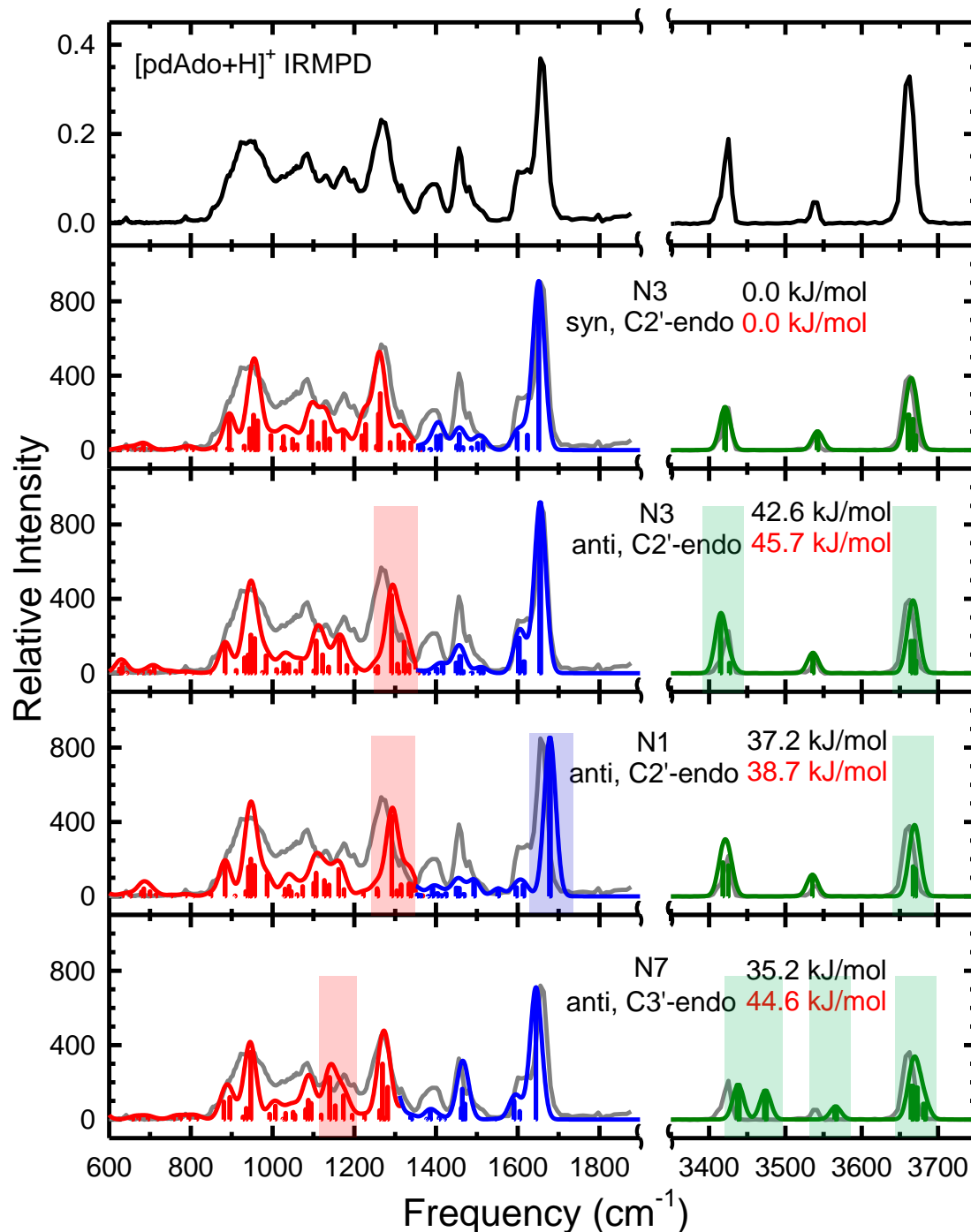


[pdAdo+H]⁺, N7, anti, C3'-endo
35.2, 44.6 kJ/mol

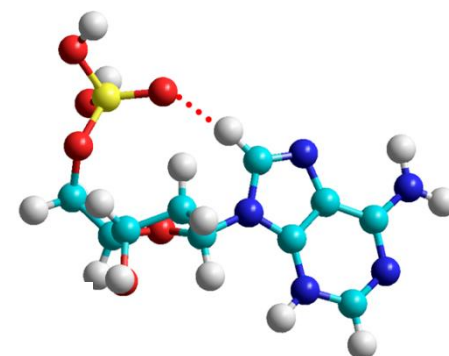


[pAdo+H]⁺, N7, anti, C3'-endo
41.7, 46.7 kJ/mol

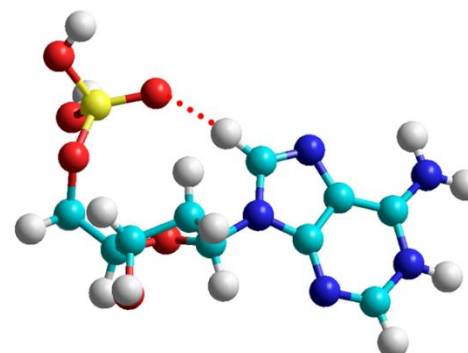
Comparison of Measured and Calculated IR Spectra



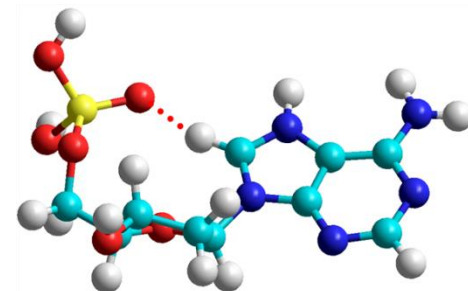
N3, syn, C2'-endo
0.0, 0.0 kJ/mol



N3, anti, C2'-endo
42.6, 45.7 kJ/mol

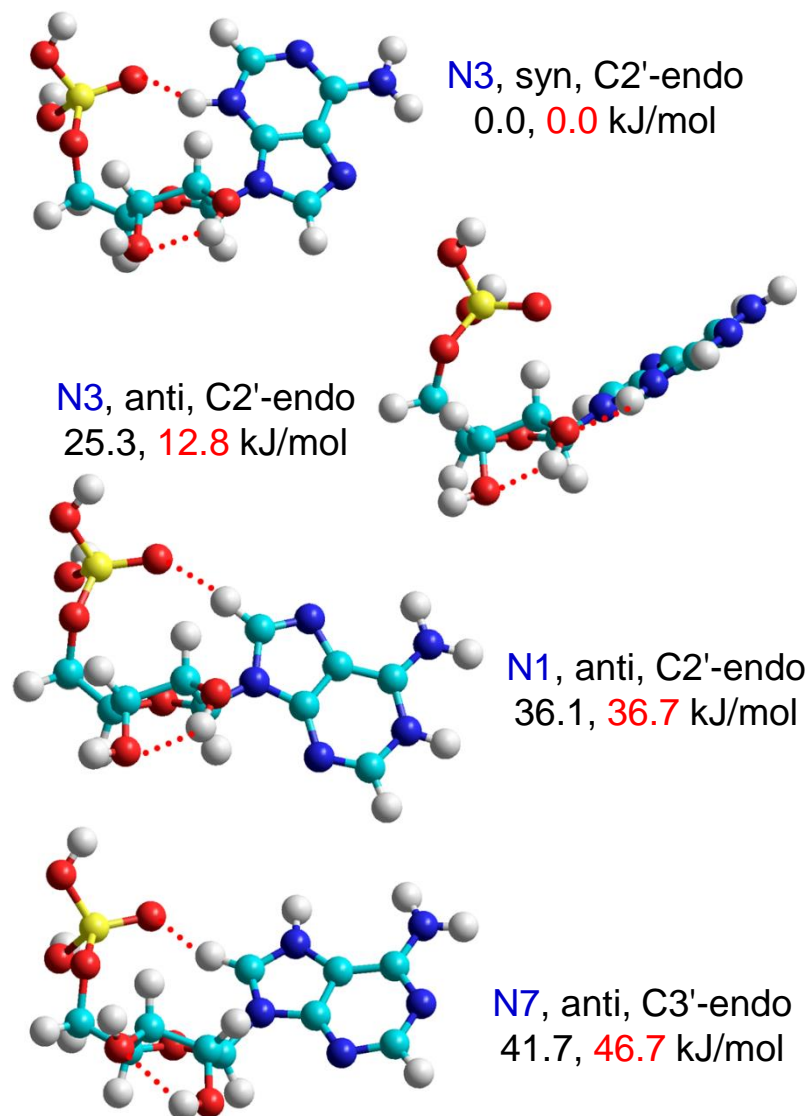
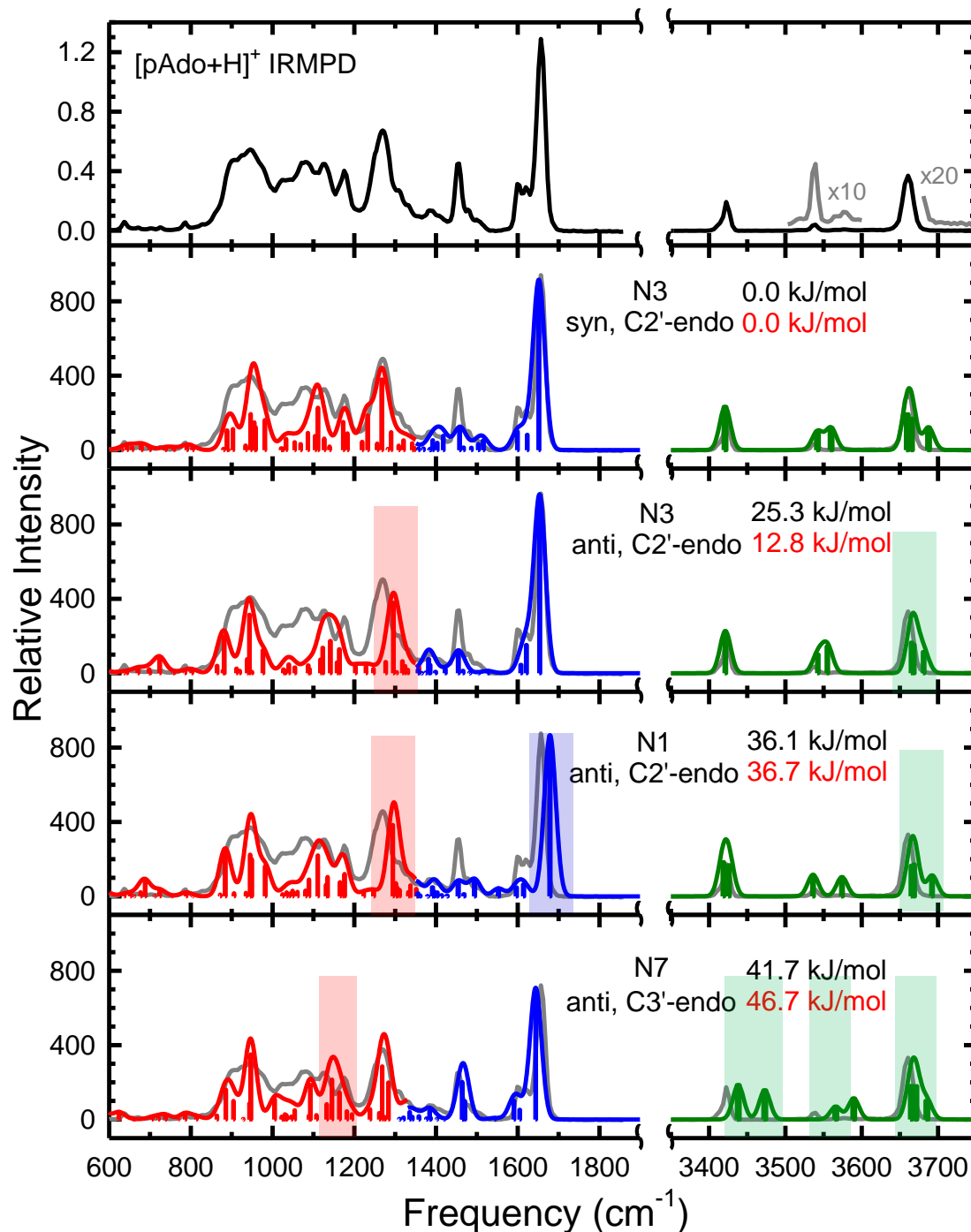


N1, anti, C2'-endo
37.2, 38.7 kJ/mol

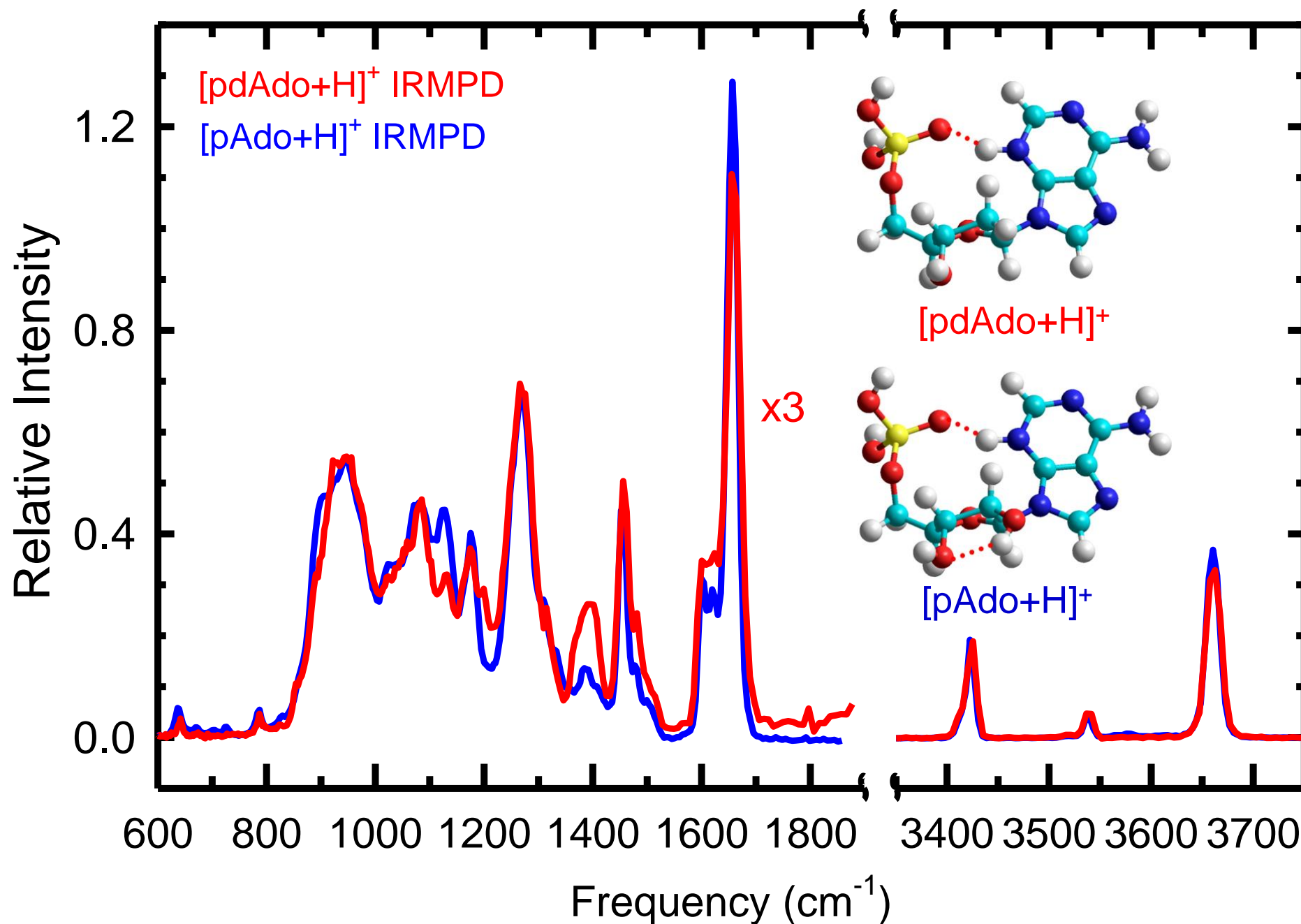


N7, anti, C3'-endo
35.2, 44.6 kJ/mol

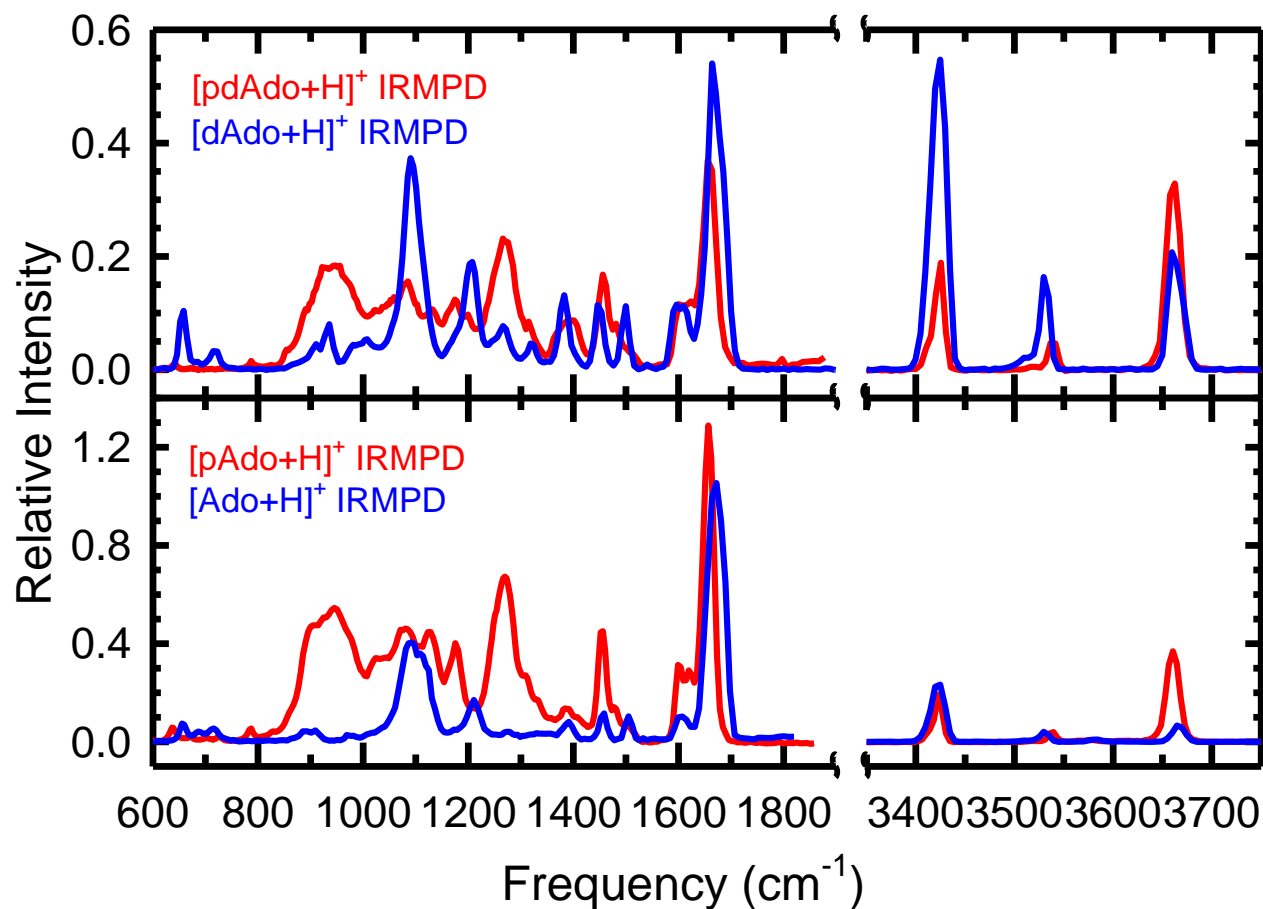
Comparison of Measured and Calculated IR Spectra



$[\text{pdAdo}+\text{H}]^+$ vs. $[\text{pAdo}+\text{H}]^+$: Effects of 2'-Hydroxyl

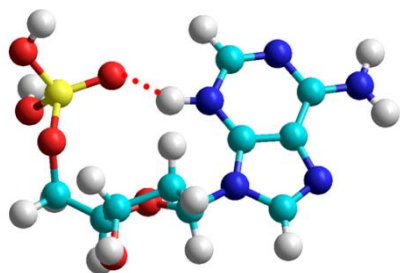


$[(d)Ado+H]^+$ vs. $[p(d)Ado+H]^+$: Effects of Phosphate

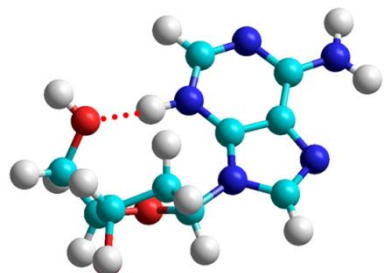


Phosphate significantly affects IR features in the **IR fingerprint region**.

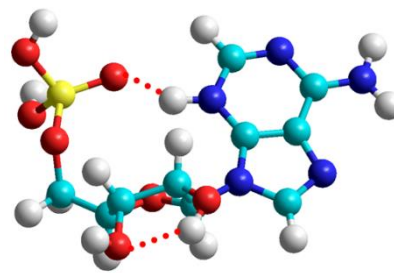
IRMPD band intensities of $[pdAdo+H]^+$ and $[pAdo+H]^+$ are higher than those of $[dAdo+H]^+$ and $[Ado+H]^+$ or IRMPD bands observed only for $[pdAdo+H]^+$ and $[pAdo+H]^+$ are likely due to the presence of phosphate moiety.



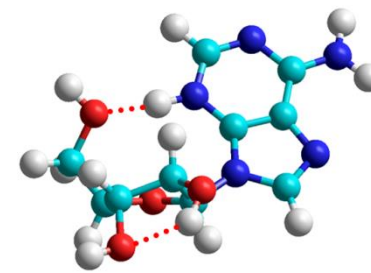
$[pdAdo+H]^+$



$[dAdo+H]^+$

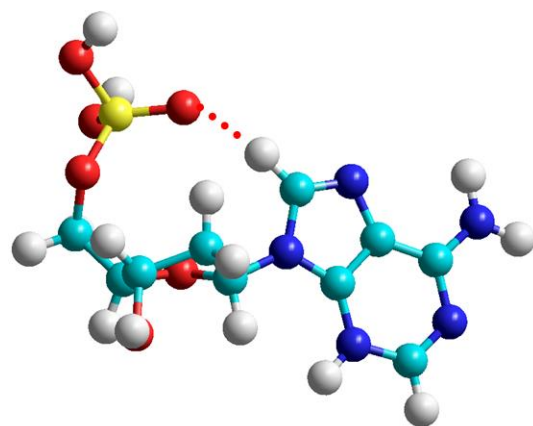
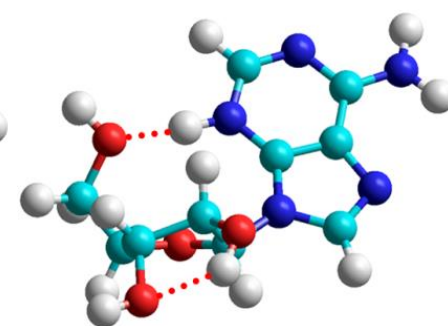
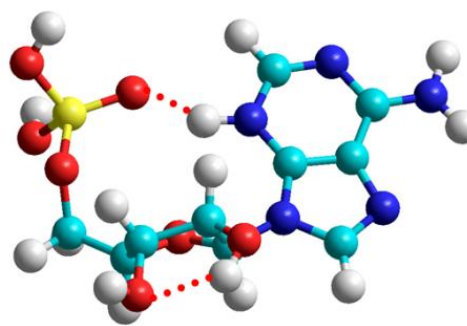
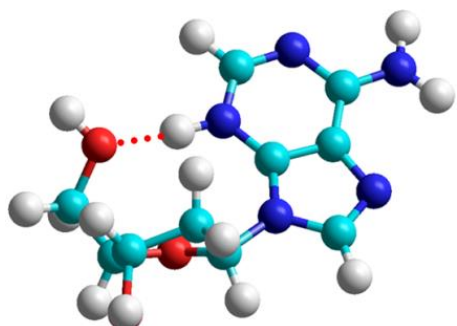
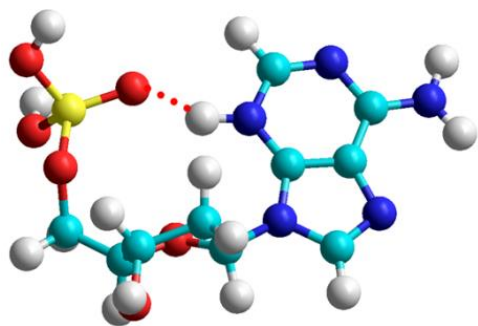


$[pAdo+H]^+$



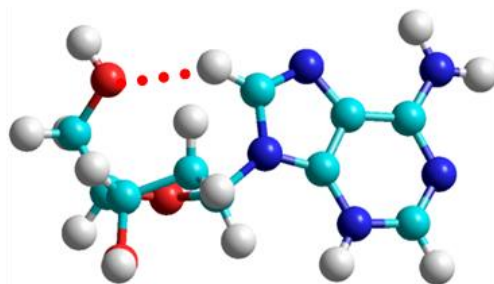
$[Ado+H]^+$

$[(d)Ado+H]^+$ vs. $[p(d)Ado+H]^+$: Effects of Phosphate



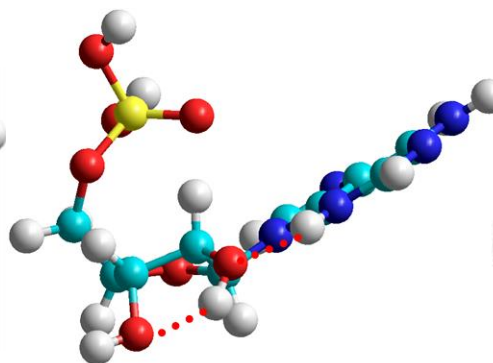
42.6, 45.7 kJ/mol

$[pdAdo+H]^+$



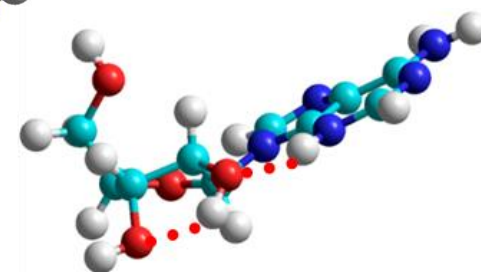
28.3, 35.3 kJ/mol

$[dAdo+H]^+$



25.3, 12.8 kJ/mol

$[pAdo+H]^+$



4.7, 7.0 kJ/mol

$[Ado+H]^+$

$N3H^+ \cdots OP-OH$ is stronger than $N3H^+ \cdots O5'H$

Conclusions

- Stabilities of the gas-phase conformations of $[\text{pdAdo}+\text{H}]^+$ and $[\text{pAdo}+\text{H}]^+$ are strongly dependent on protonation sites.
- **N3**, most favorable site of protonation:
 - syn nucleobase orientation, $\text{N3H}^+\cdots\text{O}=\text{P}-\text{OH}$ stabilization
 - highly parallel to $[\text{dAdo}+\text{H}]^+$ and $[\text{Ado}+\text{H}]^+$: N3, syn, $\text{N3H}^+\cdots\text{OH}$
- **Effects of 2'-hydroxyl:**
 - $\text{O2}'\text{H}\cdots\text{O3}'\text{H}$: more anharmonic, leads to shift of $\text{O3}'\text{H}$ stretching
 - $\text{O2}'\text{H}\cdots\text{O3}'\text{H}$ stabilizes sugar moiety and much higher IRMPD yield is observed for $[\text{pAdo}+\text{H}]^+$ in IR fingerprint region, does not affect the IRMPD yield in the hydrogen-stretching region.
- **$[(\text{d})\text{Ado}+\text{H}]^+$ vs. $[\text{p}(\text{d})\text{Ado}+\text{H}]^+$:**
 - Broadening of IR features below $\sim 1400\text{ cm}^{-1}$.
 - IRMPD bands only observed for $[\text{p}(\text{d})\text{Ado}+\text{H}]^+$ in IR fingerprint region, leads to vibrational stretches of phosphate moiety
 - Highly parallel IRMPD profiles in the hydrogen-stretching region
 - Higher IRMPD band intensities at $\sim 3665\text{ cm}^{-1}$ for $[\text{p}(\text{d})\text{Ado}+\text{H}]^+$

Acknowledgement

The People:

- Dr. M. T. Rodgers
- Rodgers Group, Dr. C. E. Frieler.
- Computational Resource: WSU C&IT
- FELIX facility staff.



Financial Support:

National Science Foundation



OISE-0730072, CHE-1409420

Department of Chemistry

WAYNE STATE
UNIVERSITY

- Thomas C. Rumble Fellowship
- David F. Boltz Analytical Award
- Summer Dissertation Fellowship